

explain the presence of this unusual colony. In August 1981 Horace Putnam brought me specimens of the shagbark hickory to verify the record; a specimen will be placed in NEBC.

Mr. Levaas brought to me in August 1980 a fruiting specimen of the hybrid hickory, *Carya laneyi*, from Hancock, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire. The leaves (5-7 leaflets) and fruits resemble those of the sweet pignut, *Carya ovalis*, but the nut shell is extremely thin (see also *Rhodora* 50: 60-62, 1948); the meat is edible. A specimen is in NEBC.

Dr. H. K. Svenson reported to me in 1973 that *Carya ovata* occurs on rocks in Plympton, Middleboro, and Lakeville, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. In a letter dated May 18, 1978, Richard Champlin stated that *C. cordiformis* was found native in Foster and Cumberland, Providence County, Rhode Island, his first definite record from that state. He probably collected specimens.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY  
BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY  
LEWISBURG, PA. 17837

## A SHORT-LIVED ADDITION TO THE FLORA OF CONNECTICUT

LESLIE J. MEHRHOFF

At the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Botanical Society on 14 Nov. 1981, Mrs. Marie Pickhardt of the Society's Herbarium Committee asked for my opinion on her determination of a specimen of *Solidago*. She had collected the plant in Killingworth, Middlesex County, Connecticut on 24 September 1981. She noticed the population from which the plant came because, although it resembled a stand of *Solidago tenuifolia* Pursh growing nearby, there was a slight difference in the color of the vegetative parts of the plants. Mrs. Pickhardt had tentatively identified the specimen as *Solidago microcephala* (Greene) Bush. I agreed with this determination. According to Fernald (1950), *Solidago microcephala* differs from *Solidago tenuifolia* by having fewer flowers per head, mostly

pedicelled heads as opposed to glomerulate heads in *Solidago tenuifolia*, and by having a paler green color.

Mrs. Pickhardt's specimen appeared to be the first report of this species from Connecticut. According to Dowhan's Preliminary Checklist of the Vascular Flora of Connecticut (1979), *Solidago microcephala* has never been reported from the state. Seymour (1969) has no record of this species for New England. Fernald (1950), cites New Jersey as the northern limit of its distribution. Upon checking the G. Safford Torrey Herbarium at the University of Connecticut for further information I found a specimen of *Solidago tenuifolia* which had been collected in Groton, New London County, Connecticut on 7 September 1933 by K. P. Jansson. In 1976 when the late Harry E. Ahles was working on his Flora of New England he visited the G. Safford Torrey Herbarium and he annotated the Jansson specimen as *Solidago microcephala*. This appears to be the first collection of this taxon in Connecticut and possibly New England. Ahles also annotated a G. Safford Torrey collection of *S. tenuifolia* from Exeter, Washington County, Rhode Island, made on 11 September, 1948, as *Solidago microcephala*. Curators of other New England Herbaria should check collections of *S. tenuifolia* and *S. microcephala* to see if there are other records.

Sieren (1981) treats section *Euthamia* of the genus *Solidago* as a distinct genus, as it was first proposed by Thomas Nuttall in 1818. In his treatment *Solidago microcephala* is placed as a synonym of *Euthamia tenuifolia* (Pursh) Nuttall, without intraspecific rank.

If one accepts Sieren's treatment of the genus *Euthamia*, then *Solidago microcephala* is equivalent to *Euthamia tenuifolia*. If one accepts Fernald's treatment, it is a species of *Solidago*. Regardless of which author is followed, it is worthy of note that this morphologic form has been found in New England. This form should be looked for in other areas of the New England Coastal Plain. Additional localities should be noted in case further research on its status is warranted.

If the most recent treatment (Sieren, 1981) is followed, then what once was called *Solidago microcephala* no longer exists in Connecticut, or anywhere else for that matter. In light of the current interest in endangered species conservation, this may be a case of "Taxonomic Extinction."

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THE G. SAFFORD TORREY HERBARIUM AND  
THE CONNECTICUT GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY  
BOX U-42  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT  
STORRS, CT 06268

*PSILOCARYA SCIRPOIDES* TORR., AN ADDITION  
TO THE CONNECTICUT FLORA

LESLIE J. MEHRHOFF

On 3 Sept. 1981 I noticed an unfamiliar sedge growing along the margin of Great Pond in Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut. I photographed the plant and took a specimen for later determination. While sitting out a rush-hour traffic jam near Hartford I decided to thumb through the sedges illustrated in Fassett's *A Manual of Aquatic Plants* (1969). The specimen that I had collected resembled the illustration of *Psilocarya*. I later found that the specimen matched those of *Psilocarya* at the G. S. Torrey Herbarium at the University of Connecticut. Upon closer examination, the long, beaked style of *Psilocarya scirpoides* Torr. was obvious.

On 27 Sept. 1981 I revisited the pond and found a large stand of this sedge approximately 50 m from the first stand and growing in a similar habitat. Both stands were on the margin of the pond, which had been exposed by the late Summer low water level. I suspect that these areas are submerged in the Spring but are typically exposed at this time of the year. Other species growing in association with *Psilocarya scirpoides* were: *Cyperus dentatus*, *Dulichium arundi-*